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VALUE OF REFUSE.

CASH COINED BY THE DUSTMEN OF NEW YORK CITY. Louisiana State Lottery Company

The Work at the Street Cleaning Dumps How It Is Done-What Becomes of the Day's Collection-Strange Finds Some times Made.

Before the scows of the street cleaning department are sent to sea with their car goes of street sweepings, ashes, garbage and refuse of every description, it is neces sary to distribute this mass of unsavory material so that the scow will float evenly, and not dump the load, together with the Italians who are employed to shovel the refuse, into the water, before the fleet reaches the boundary line within which the sanitary laws forbid the dumping of any material. The contractor who does this work is a broad faced, good looking Italian named Cicerelli, who, when the contract was put up at auction, astonished all his competitors and the city authorities as well by bidding \$275 per week for the privilege of sorting over this material. The contractor has the right to retain

and sell anything of value that may be brought to the docks when the scows are loaded, and an Italian will recognize a in refuse material which would be rejected by scavengers of any other nationality. There are sixteen docks along the water front of the North and East rivers where the collections of refuse leaded upon the scows. Cicerelli, sublets the privilege of sorting this waste at some of these docks to one or two of his friends. The men who do the actual work of "trimming" the scows are almost exclusively Italians of the lowest and most unintelligent class. They are fifthy and dirty in the extreme, and the clothes worn by them are in a great measure cast off garments, found in the refuse as it is searched over and distributed properly in the seows by them. These men are paid small wages by the contractor or sub contractor, and are supposed to turn over to them all material on which it is possible to realize any money. Many small mat-ters, however, fall to their lot in the course of work, and whatever can be secreted or stowed away and taken home does not go into the general harvest of the

The day's collection of salvage goods is stored on or near the wharf until it is disposed of to some speculator. Old tin cans, old shoes, broken umbrellas, bones, clothing, coal and other refuse is carefully laid aside to await a purchaser. This material is generally soid in bulk to regu-lar customers, who dispose of their wares to the best advantage. The bones are carefully cleaned and sold to sugar refiners, who make them into the bone black used for clarifying sugar. Bones of larger size are sold to manufacturers of cuttery, who use them in making handles for razors and knives. The tin cans, but-tered and bruised out of all resemblance of the attractive form they have when they stand in rows on the shelves of the grocery stores, are sold to buttonmelters. They are put in a furnace, the fron is melted out, and then the tin plate is rolled together and is run beneath heavy dies which punch out the circular bits of metal used on the back of cloth covered buttons. The old clothes, such as are not appropriated by the workers in the harvest field, are sold to the ag merchats. In the summer time it is customary to put these collections of rags and old clothing in a big wooden cage, such as is used for the drowning of stray dogs which have not been reclaimed from the pound, and to submerge it in the river twenty-four

sold. The broken umbrellas are sold to perambulating peddlers, who use the ribs and sticks in making old umbrellas "as REMEMBER that the payment of all prices is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Urleans, ood as new."

Occasionally articles of considerable and the telebra are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, by warr of any imitations or anonymous schemes

value and even money are found by the trimmers. It may seem impossible that such a fragile article as a fine porce-laine vase could survive the vicissitudes of a journey through an ash barrel, be jolted over the rough pavements of this city in a springless cart, be dumped from the cart a distance of ten or fifteen feet into a seew, and yet escape injury, but the writer was shown not long since a hand-some cream colored vase, about three inches high, on the side of which was ed a spray of forget-me-nots, which had been dug out from among the rub-bish on one of the seows of the depart-

Very frequently the men find silver spoons and forks while sorting over this refuse. These they sell to second hand dealers in silver, but sometimes they keep them for their own use. There is one Italian working on one of the dumps on the east side of the city who lives with his family, consisting of a wife and eight Choicest Wines, Liquors children, in two rooms in a rear tenement in the "Bend" in Mulberry street, who has his table set with silver forks and spoons. He has collected fifteen spoons and eleven forks, all of different patterns. These arti-cles get into the garbage pail by the care-lessness of servants, and even the rag pickers avoid these pails, and will not search through them for articles of value. ESTHE STAGE OFFICE IS AT THIS Every day some one on every dump in the city will find one or more coins. These never reach the contractors, but are pecketed by the finders.—New York Post!

Tendency of the Newspapers. The time is not far distant when the newspapers will crowd out all negazines and many books. The tendency of the newspapers at this time is to put before the world all hot, so to speak, the best efforts of the best thinkers in all direc-tions. The cable brings the immediate news of everything, from the success of a new play to the latest discovery of the scientist. Presently the daily press will give the details as full as a book, can of scientific discoveries and inventions. There will be no weary waising for claborate technical explanations. All that the pub-

lic need to know will be given. WAER & KENGLA.

TUCSON. - Arizona.

Gentlemen, give Waer & Kengla your Saddle of magnetines, or special periodicals to air themselves. The daily paper is open and eager to place them before the public, not in mere reports, but with every encoura ment of remuneration to write their best The novelists will find the papers stepping into the field for their novels; the political economist will find room for his views; there is no subject for which the daily press will not be willing to open its columns, and no articles for which they will not be willing to pay noted men. A man will soon be able to follow, through his morning paper, the entire course of general knowledge, and only specialists will find it necessary to read books.—San Francisco Chronicle.

> A Team of Roosters. An Oil City boy has a pair of Cochin China roosters of enormous size that he hitches to a small wagon of his own con-

> struction and drives them about the premises.—Chicago Herald. An Electrical Current.

It is not necessary to have different netals to obtain a current of electricity. Iron in nitric soid, and iron in sulphuric acid, the two fluids being separated by a porous partition, will give a current, one plate wasting away, while the other thickens.—Boston Herald.

Malaria is the name of a new postoffice

She lies upon the cold stone of her cell, And the night despens; and the night is chill Fasting and faint, she nerves her flagging will Remembering the inevitable Hell. Yet still her lover's voice she hears too well, And "Love, Love, Love," she hears and answer

still.

The Christ looms high against an angry hill,
Her heart and Love would roam a lowly dell.

Fasting and faint she lies. The shepherd Night Leads the calm stars across his plains like

sheep. Earth slumbers. When shall slumber scal her Who, crying with lamentations infinite

"Heaven, heaven?" yet, ineradicably deep, Hides in her heart an alien Paradice? —Arthur Symons in The Academy. DOGS OF THE GYPSIES.

The Approach of a Strange Footstep in Camp-Canine Peculiarities.

But there is something amusing in the positive similarity in manner between gypsy dogs and gypsy people. In sunny days I have countless times rested by tent doors, where the pots from the kettle sticks kept up their humming over the cracking fires in such a way as brought on drowsiness speedily, and seen a half dozen dogs with their noses all sympathetically quivering from the smoke and sweet smellfug steaming odors of cooking food, and been startled by the facial resemblance between them and the old men and space wives crooning near. The dogs would appear to be half asleep. So would the gypsies. Every few moments an eye would open and a quick look note that everything was as it should be. So it was with the gypsies. The dogs would weave and swny back and forth as if about to break into a whining chant. So would the gypsies.

Now and then the approach of a strange footstep, some unusual movement among the horses and mules or the rustling of a bird in a near hedge, all too faint for my own hearing, would cause one or more of the dogs to waken as if from a deep sleep, instantly march straight to where the sus-picious sound came from and, if everything was well, march straight back again and in a moment appear to again be in deep slumber. I have seen the same movement by gypsies hundreds of times. But this something that tells of a like sense, or thought and habit if you like, in both finds expression still more remarkably in certain ways of walking, in movements and in looks. Some of these are indefinable, unexplainable. But these dogs and these people have the same wary, halting, light movement upon their feet. They are equally alert. They shuffle and sway, and in the presence of others than their kind make unnecessary

and unaccountable dives here and there The gypsy dog is seldom frisky. A tremendous wagging of the tail is the exception, if that may be so called. too, for all you would know, they are voiceless. I never heard a genuine gypsy dog really bark. He is like the bull in this. There is now and then, under great stress of excitement, an expulsion of breath, a half bark and a sort of half pant, but even this is nnusual. He is as soft and still on his feet as a cat. He is brave and strong, and will take hold of a horse or mule, or a man, and remain holding on until the necessity for the per-formance is over. He has also a peculiarly preoccupied air. In his case it seems to give him so serious a demeanor that I have often noticed proud and arrogant dogs from the town or ontlying farms ap-proach the camp with the manner of predetermined extermination strong upon them, suddenly defer the matter and betake themselves to speedy flight.

So, too, he is as much the guardian of the camp and all its belongings, night and day, as the old spac wives, of whom in

this regard I have already written. Let this regard I have already written. Let any prowling animal approach the camp at night and the whole pack silently and swiftly marshal their forces, and, whatinstantly haveling thing may be, it must All this is done as with a human care no to disturb the camp. If there be human prowiers, whatever their purpose, they will suddenly find themselves surrounded by dogs. No one is brave enough at night to withstand so weighty a reason to retire as best he may or come into camp with his determined escort to make terms with its possessors. The discrimination of gypsy dogs often seems incredible.—Edgar L.

Wakeman in Chicago News, ABOUT THE "EVIL EYE."

An Important Class of Legends and Superstitions-A Strange Tale. The direct oriental origin of the Irish

people has been contended for by many writers on the subject, and one of the principal arguments in favor of their position is found in the similarity of the legendary lore of Ireland to that of Arabia, Persia and India. Among the peoples living in these countries a very important class of legends and superstitions relate to the "evil eye," and in Ireland, also, hundreds of tales are told of the malign influence exerted by certain people supposed to have the power of doing mis-chief by a glance. Every one knows how great is the influence of a peculiar kind of eye sometimes seen, and how depressing fact is perhaps found the origin of the tales concerning the evil eye.

According to the Irish stories, the evil

eye is generally sunken, small and half concealed by a shaggy, overhanging eye-brow. Its glance is able to cause sickness of almost any kind; to inflict sudden and otherwise unaccountable pains in various parts of the body; to blight a crop; to parts of the body; to bight a crop; to render a household utensil worthless for the purpose for which it was designed; to make a horse fall lame or a cow go off her milk. But especially is it dreaded in the case of children, they being wonderfully susceptible to outward influences of every When infants are looked at or spoken of a blessing is always pronounced, therefore, by persons who have no intention of doing them harm. A notable in-stance of the contrary is cited by Lady Wilde of an infant in Galway. It was so beautiful that every one who saw it at once cried out "God bless it," in order that it might be preserved from all harm. One day a strange woman, never before seen in the neighborhood, came to the door and, stopping for an instant, saw the child and walked in without invitation, seated herself and asked for a drink of water. It was given her, but all the time she kept her eyes fixed on the child with-

out speaking of it or saying "God bless it."

She went away, and that night the baby
fell ill and cried all night. The next day the
child was worse and the fairy doctor was
sent for, who immediately saw what was the matter with the baby, and told the mother that this was not her child, but a fairy changeling; that her own baby had been with the fairies ever since the visit of the strange woman. In order to re-cover the child the mother must find the stranger, cut off a bit of her gown and burn it, when the fairies would be pelled to restore her own. A few days after the stranger was seen again passing the door; the mother ran out and pressed her to enter; she did so, and while she was drinking a noggin of milk the mother secretly clipped a bit off the strange woman's gown and afterward burned it, holding the child in the smoke till it sneezed three times, when she knew her own darling was restored to her.-Globe Democrat Book Review.

Water Coolers in America.

The ollas and cantaros of the country— jars and vases of earthenware of varying shapes and sizes, but always porous and sweetly wholesome—are, perhaps the most desirable vessels possible as holders and coolers of water. They maintain the water at a pleasant, satisfactory tempera-ture, like that of good spring water, but

by their aforesaid porosity, which also as sures the necessary oxygenation of the contents. Also, being extremely cheap, these vessels may be often renewed, and thus is avoided any chance of harm from possible deleterious deposits from the water. Of graceful, even classic shapes for the most part, these vessels lend much picturesqueness to the Mexican menage, nd to the landscapes in those sections where the women carry from rivers springs or public fountains the water for iomestic use. In such districts the worn are almost without exception graceful of gait and carriage, thanks to the perfect balance and case of poise acquired in bear-ing the ollas, brimming full, upon the head, usually without any support from the hands. They are so many Rebekahs, and usually quite as hospitable and kindly as that historic Jewish maiden. Wherever these earthen jars exist they impart some what of an oriental aspect to the scene. City of Mexico Cor. San Francisco Chroni-

Earthquake Insects.

Professer Milne, in a recent paper, refers to the myths which attribute earth quakes to a creature living underground In Japan it is an "earthquake insect," covered with scales and having eight legs, or a great fish having a certain rock on his head which helped to keep him quiet. In Mongolia the animal was said to be a frog, in India the world bearing elephant, in the Celebes a world supporting hog, in North America a tortoise. In Siberia there was a myth, connected with the great bones found there, that these were the remains of animals that lived underground, the trampling of which made the ground shake. In Kamtchatka the legend was connected with a ged, Tull, who went out hunting with his dogs. When these latter stopped to scratch themselves their movements produced earthquakes. In Scandinavian mythology, Loki having killed his brother Baldwin, was bound to a rock, face upward, so that the poison of a serpent should drop on his face. Loki's however, intercepted the poli vessel, and it was only when she had to go away to empty the dish that a few drops reached him and caused him to and shake the earth.-Scientific Journal.

INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS.

How Their Practicability and Imprac ticability are Thoroughly Tested. "Is this the place where inventors" ideas are put into practical shape?"
"Yes, this is where it is done."

The reporter saw some very queer devices, with workmen in greasy caps and overalls busily at work filing and punching iron and steel, and twisting or chiseling this or that part to make it fit. He came to the conclusion that he had struck the ground floor of inventions that were destined to be either great successes or great failures.

Other men, evidently not connected with the establishment, were standing at the elbows of the workmen watching closely the result of the application of a file or a punch. There was an air of absorbing interest about them, as if the fate of a beloved child hung in the balance. Thought was evidently searching for its materialized body, and it depended largely on the power of the inventor to impart his idea to the workman and on the receptive power of the workman, coupled with the skill to mold and shape metals, whether success or failure

"The vast majority of inventors," said the manager, "are men of good ideas, but possessed of no mechanical knowledge. They come to us with their ideas. Most of them get their patents sometimes without having any working model, and are unable to even test their ideas in the

the ideas, and according as we judge them practical or the reverse, we experiment with them or reject them. I have turned away as many as three new inventions a day because I considered them impracticable, refusing to take the inventors money to work them out.

About one-half of all that come here are impracticable, or if practicable, would be worth nothing to the public. We have had inventors get very angry because we wouldn't let them go on and spend money in trying to work out what we believed. from a practical experience of forty

"What is the trouble generally?" "One great trouble is, that an inventor is not a complete being. He lacks his practical half, and it is not until he finds that other half of him that he goesnhead. Mother trouble is that they don't fully explain their invention, for fear somebody will steal it; so the experimenter has to work largely in the dark."

"So men are in waiting to steal other people's brains, are they?" "Oh, yes. There are so many vacuum

that if an idea once gets loose it is gob-bled up in a flash. One great trouble with inventors as to the development of their inventions lies in the fact that very few of them have any capital. They need that and a partner of a practical cast of mind."

"How is it when they sell out?"
"Well, an inventor hardly ever gets much for an incomplete invention if sold out plump. If he sells for a royalty he generally gets cheated. No matter how high the firm stands that contracts to pay a royalty, it nets him very little. even when it brings large sums into the firm's coffers. If there is a being upon the earth that deserves sympathy and help it is the poor inventor. If it were not for him mankind would scarcely have clothes to cover them."

"Do you know any that have got "Here's one I knew years ago, when he was well off. He is now poor. He has expended all his money. His idear are good, but see far they have not been largely successful, and he is selling other people's inventions while perfecting his I have known a great many that came here poor and have become rich. There, for instance, is Howe, He never succeeded till Singer took hold and made a fortune, and all Howe had out of it was his royalty on the eye of the needle. After he got started and got a practical man with him he made a great fortune. But he went around vainly begging for help for two years. He got his merited success at last, but there is many a man rolling in luxury to-day that was bought with the outcome of stolen brains, while the rightful owner is starving."

"What is your advice to inventors?"
"They must fit a burglar alarm on their ideas. Let them look very sharply at a contract that agrees to the payment of a royalty. They must be sure and find their missing half. They should very carefully consider whether what they are seeking to perfect will be of any special value to the public if it be perfected.-New York Sun Interview.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Gen. Johnston would have made a

good deal of a statesman had he received the proper training. His mind was quick to grasp a subject and his opinion most matters sound and enlightened. He had been educated in the Calhoun school of politics, and his convictions were deep conscientious in that direction. When called upon to command in Utah during the Mormon difficulties he had a

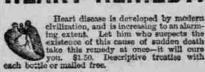
ked no favors from those people, al though greatly deficient in supplies, especially salt. He had no hesitation about sending into New Mexico in the dead of the winter of 1857-8 for the articles needed, and showed the Mormons how readily he could get on without their assistance.

Nothing daunted him, and when the Mormons sent him a present of salt for his own use he immediately returned it to them, although there was not a pound in his command, remarking at the same time that "he had not come there to be conciliated or bribed by them in any way whatever." He was determined that they should obey the laws and take no advantage of their having been in possession for years before. He acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the authorities, and was the only officer brevetted during the Utah expedition. He was made a brevet brigadier general Nov. 18, 1857, for "meritorious conduct and ability, zeal, energy and prudence displayed by him in command of the army in Utah." —Col. Brackett, Third U. S. Cavairy.

Advice to Wagner.

Wagner wrote concerning his friend Schopenhauer's advice to him to drop music and write only poetry, that there was 'little occasion to heed the opinion of a man who played the flute and who admired Rossini because he absolutely disregarded the text of his operas."

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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wenderful power over this tarribly fatal disease, when that offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Ds. Pisson thought ecrously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-cicansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nurritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

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I, Catharine Brash, a married woman, residing in the Territory of Arizona, being desirous of availing myself of the benefit of chapter 32, compiled laws of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "Married Women," approved December 30, 1865, applicating this 2d day of March, A. D., 1885, before Hinson Thomas, a duly authorized notary public in and for Pinal county, Arizona, do declare: That I am the wife of James Brash, am a resident of Pinal county, Arizona, that in accordance with and under the provisions of said chapter 32, I intend to carry on and transact in my own hams and on my own account, in said Territory of Arizona, the business of farming, rauching, acquiring, buying, selling and deal Territory of Arizona, the business of farming rauching, acquiring, buying, selling and dealing in lands, real estate and ranch, farm and garden products, and buying, selling and dealing in all commodities pertaining to such business. That the principal office or place of such business is to be in Florence, Pinal county, Territory of Arizona. That from and after the date of this declaration, I am and will be individually responsible in my own name for all debts contracted by me on account of my said business; that the amount eriginally invested in this said business, before stated is less than \$5000.

invested in this said business, television and the less than \$5000.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my my hand this 2d day of March, A. D. 1885.

Witness: CATHARINE BRASH.

HISSON TROMAS.
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
COUNTY OF PINAL I, Catharine Brash, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing declaration is made by me in good faith and for the purpose of enabling me to support myself and children, and not with a view to defraud, hinder or delay any creditor of ma bushed. and not with a view to defraud, hinder or de-lay any creditor or creditors of my husband, and that of the money to be used by me in said business, not one cent has come directly or indirectly from my husband.

CATHARINE BRASH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1885.

Hinson Thomas, Notary Public, Pinal County, Arizona.

7-3w

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal.

Mary B. Mersdith, Plaintiff, ys. W. H. Meredith, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, and the complaint filed in the said County of Pinal, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The Territory of Arizona seeds Greeting to:

the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The Territory of Arizona sends Greeting to:

W. H. Meredith, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons (if served withservice on you of this summons (if served with-in this count y; or if served out of this county but in this district, within thirty days, other-

but in this district, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of a id complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court that the bonds of matrimeny existing between you and plaintiff may be dissolved, that plaintiff may have the care and custody of Annes Meredith, minor daughter of you and plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable.

All of which will more fully appear from the complaint on file herein, to which you are referred.

referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will have your default entered and apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District Court of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1867.

W. WOOD PORTER, Clerk.

R. E. SLOAN & W. R. SYONE, Pltff's Att'ys.

R. E. SLOAN & W. R. SYONE, Pl'tff's Att'ys. Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

Public Auction.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, of the County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, made on the 23d day of May, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Mary E. Long, a minor, the undersigned the guardian of said minor, will sell at public auction, to the said minor, will sell at public auction, to the said minor, will sell der for eash, and subject to communation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1887, between the hour of mine of clock and the setting of the samon that day, in front of the Court house in the town of Florence, said County and Territory, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Mary E. Long, a minor, in sad to all that extain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, and described as follows, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the northeast quarter of Section Thirty-four, (34) Township Four (4) South, of range Nine (9) east, of the Gila and Salt River Meidian, containing Eighty (80) acres, more or less.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, tenper cent of the purchase money to be paid to the continues of the said to the sections of the said to the sections of the said to the sections of the backers of the backers of the said to the sections of the said to the section of the

per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser. Florence, May 25, 1887. W. E. GUILD. 8-4w Guardian.

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, made on the 16th day of May, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Walter W. Bailey and Lula J. Bailey, minors, the undersigned guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday the 11th day of June, 1887, in front of the Court-house door in the town of Florence, said county and Territory, between the hour of 9 o'clock a m, and the setting of the sun of that day, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Walter W. Bailey and Lula J. Bailey, minors, is and to the undivided one-eighth interest in the mining claim known and called "The Sample Mine," situate, lying and being in the said County of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, and in the vicinity of Dudleyville, near the Gila river.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash ten percent of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

W. E. GUTLD, Guardian.

Florence, May 18th, 1887.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial
District of the Territory of Arizona, in and
for the County of Pinal.
J. E. Andruss, Mooris Woodcuff and A. H.
Farrington, Trustees, Plaintiffs,
Against the South Silver King Mining Company, Defendant.
No. 554. Order of sale and decree of fore-

closure. Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District PRICE \$1.00, FOR 6 BOTTLES

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Proprietors, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

World's Dispensary Hedical Association,
Proprietors, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

BY COS LITTLE

The Surface of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1887, in the above entitled action, wherein J. E. Andrus, Morris Woodruff and A. H. Farrington, Trustees, the above named plaintiffs, obtained a judgment and decree against The South Silver King Mining Company, Defendant, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said decree was on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said decree was on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said decree was on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said decree was on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the discounty of Pinal, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1887, which said decree was on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said decree was on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the discounty of Pinal, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1887, which said decree was on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886, which said Court and 2 the day of November, A. D. 1886,

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